e ip of Royalty not the least is, that it is out off no: only from the romance, bu even from much of the den est clusterest which is the great charm of private life. The son goes straight from his school into the world, makes friends and fortune, suffers troubles and world, makes friends and fortune, suffers troubles an ten parious, being a hone a stan ge bride, or takes he clowdere, enters on a new caree, a deabraces parasitis and associations that its parents never thought of. He may effect parent i premiere, but he avakens a new life and opers a new world in the marrow circle of bout. In Reyrlty alme there are no such adventures and no such life d amas—none such, at least, in Constitutional Royalty, and as we have lately known it. The pageant has o carionally broken down, folly or death has stopped the procession, and thrown the pump out of gear, but a pageant it has been still, as all the Lords and Ladies will aver it is, and ought to be. Queen Victoria has had the wisdom and the enterpric to break the dall routine. She has had the heart to make her sons men as well as Princes, and already she see three of

the wisdom and the enterprice to break the dall routine. She has had the heart to make her sons men as well as Princes, and already she see three of her clildren suctaining with credit difficult parts, and doing what Gold and Silver Sit his never could have done for them. The happinst moment in a parent's life is when the son does a work of greatness and ment with an independence that makes it his own, and a character that makes it an addid in to the ideas and events of the world. Such is the feeling in which her Mejesty may indelige as she welcomes the Prince of Wales after a voyage without a parallel eitler in bisown kindred or any ropal family. There is no indecorum in saving that roy lity has hitherto teen condemned to go out upon as dull a plan and to return with much the same profit as the citizen family that goes up the library home some fast-fading impressions and names, of churches I alaces, if the endural objects, and peres mages very like themselves. When royalty has done its receptions, its reviews, its entertainments—all of the lest materials and dadarably arranged—the only possible condition is that which has probably long been come to at home: "Vanity, vanity, all is varity," and "There is nothing new under the sun."

But there is something new bere, and it need be no vanity. The work to be done was one beyond the power of citter sclider or oi loma is. A new relation had to be established between two of the greatest Enpires in the world, nembers of the same human finally, he is of the same grand traditions, the same his oriensares, the same I impunge, poerry, religion, and laws. For near a century the gulf of a bloody schism has gaped between them, and the triumph of success on the one side has been met with the sacers of disappointed dominion on the other. They have forgotten in the petty resentments of the hear that we are their the resones and unamers, and the term of their puritant healogy. Men who could know but little of their own country, and its still undigested heptarchy of chalects and They have felt that they had to assert a rank which they cid not inherit, and to stamp upon the world the measure they would be taken at. That they have been emi.e.i.tly successful, and that Fortune, as usual, has favored the bold, will be admitted even by those who protest rguinst their protest, and abhor the results. There can be no doubt that the United States form a very great nation, to be treated with quite as much very great nation, to be treated with quite as much respect, to say the least, as any other nation in the world. But, if we English have been slow to learn the lesson, the Americans also have acquired in the process of teaching something which they could now well afford to unlearn. In fact, we have to become brothers, as brothers ought to be. Already we call ourselves cousins and brothers, already we claim the monopoly of mutual criticism, and are proud of one another a achievements and progress when they do not interfere with our own. Yet there is much to unlearn on both sides of the Atlantic. What lingers as an expiring tradition, or the pang of an old sore, in the public action and language of the two countries, exists here and there in various exaggenated forms. Religious bigotry gives it a color in one place, political fends in another. The Orangeman, the expatriated Celt, the slaveowner, the descendant of the Pilgrim Fathers—all have their separate quarrels, and find a re-all have their separate quarrels, and find The Prince of Wales has had to smile down all this.

He is had to arrive, to be seen, and to conquer. The mild eye and the open palm, the erect bearing and the mild eye and the open palm, the erect bearing and the easy carriage, the good seat on horseback, the ready syn pathy of tone and the unshaken confidence of manner, have been the peaceful armory and the simple art by which he has had to win a people's good opinion. He has had to meet more variety and adapt himself to more situations than were likely to occur in twenty German States. He has been made much of and little of; he has passed under a hundred arches of welcome, and been flouted with factious banners and devices; he has walked through miles of torches, and danced with hundreds of fair laties amid acres of citaoline; he has received the cordial hospitalities of the Capitol, and visited the tomb of Washington; he has had to receive and reply to countless addresses, made by all manner of men on all sorts of occasions, and in a curious variety of allusion and style; he has had to review citian armies glad to see and be seen, review citizen armies glad to see and be seen, and equally pleased to show both their friendship and equally pleased to show boin their friendship and their power. Here and there he has been re-ceived with demonstrations which it devolved on him to interpret and to make the best of. He has had to laugh down ejaculations not meet for Royal ear. Thus he has to act the Fine and the factor those whose chiefest boast is that they will never be in subjection to any man, least of all to him. That he has had an immense assitance in the great name of his mother, and that the youthful son of a Queen could hardly fail to appeal to the natural loyalty of t'e lardest politi ians, we must all confe s; but is not the less to the Prince's credit that he has felt th tenderness of that position and discharged it to a ni ety. It is not everybody who can best do that which is his most natural part, for it is the highest merit which is his most nateral part, for it is the highest merit to be just that which a man ought to be. The commonest form of error is to attempt a part not one own, or to combine two in one. The Prince of Wales h souly shown himself in his own projer character as the head of the young B itish gentry, the future soversign of a constitual country, and the refree takes of an Empire whose best interest it is to be at peace with all the world, and which reither hep's for aggra digement nor fears a y foe. He has expressed to the Americans the real sentiment of every the British heart to that great cognate maion. There is none in which we are all so interested; none the successes and glories of which we all bear with such unatived satisfaction; none with which we so identify ours lives. The Prince of Wales, while showing the feelings of a true-born Englishman, has showing the feelings of a true-born Englishman, has shetited the feelings of all true-born Americans, and so brought the two face to face and made them feel they

CONDITION OF THE CHRISTIAN POPU-LATION IN BAALBEC.

The undersigned having been appointed by the An glo-American Relief Committee to visit Baalbec for the purpose of distributing alms to the Christians in that vicinity who have suffered from the late war, an of making inquiry into their condition and wants, sub mits the following statement and report:

The part of the country explored comprised the northern section of the Bekan, or Cocle-Syria, extending from Hermel and the sources of the Orontes on the north to the town of Zahleh on the south. This district, called Belad Baalbee, is about thirty miles long and varies from four to twelve miles in width, embrac ing an area of about 240 square miles, containing 54 willages, with an aggregate population, exclusive of Zahleft, of about 13,000 souls. Nearly three-fourths of this population are Christians, mainly of the Greek and Greek Catholic sects, the remaining part of the population being made up of Mohammedans and Motawilehs. Of the 52 villages 36 are almost exclusively Christian, 10 Mobammedan and Metawileh, and th remainder have a mixed population of both Mohamme dans and Christian sech, All the Christian villages i the Baalbee district have been plundered, and the greater number have been burned. The exclusive Moslem and Metawileh village, have not been injured. Where the population is mixed the Christrian houses only have been destroyed. The whole number of villages plandered and burned is 26. The number of villages plandered and burned is 26. The number of villages plandered and but burned is ten. Total number of Christians reduced to beg my and want, 8, 55; number of persons to whose charity has been distributed, 5,2.5; amount of money given, 28,00 pinsters, or 55 phasters to each individual. Be-28,0.0 pinsters, or 54 pinsters to each individual. Before entering upon our exploration, we had estimated the number of sufferers from the war in the Budbee region to be 5,000, which, as has been seen, was far below the truth, thus leaving nearly 4,000 persons (the population of thirteen villages in the vicinity of Zahleh) entirely unprovided for, and rendering a second and more thorough distribution of charity inperatively recessary. Nor is the giving of charity to these poor houseless Christians the only or the main thing that is now required. It is absolutely necessary that there should be some power (how, or by whom exercised, it is not my province to say) which shall compel the Mos-

houses, otherwise the suffering and death by cold, hu per, and exposure during the approaching Winter will, there is recent of ear, equal, if not exceed, all the nisery that has resulted from this most atrocious and butbarous war. The outrages in the Baubee dirtict were not count it do by the Druses, for the Druses advanced no further north than Zahleb, but by the Mockers and Metawilels, with whom the Christians had had no countrel, and with whom they had lived on

terns of a nity and perce.

The whole affair seems to have been a part of a wide spread constitute and root out the entire Christian population; and I was assured by some of the Metawilehs

se is to exting ate and root out the entire Christian popula ion; and I was assured by some of the Metawilelas it is melver that they were nuged on to their infiguitous counce by the leading men and rulers of the district.

The present local authorities, Omar Pasha at Banibec, and I is kologassies and other subordinates at El Ain and chewhere, are, as far as I know, well-intentioned nen, and certainly treated myself and party with great countersy and respect; but they have been but a few works at their posts, are unacquainted with the language of the country, and are, I have reason to believe, continually deceived and imposed upon by the Moslem and Metawileh Shaikis, who act as their interpreters and advisors. Omar Pasha has ordered the Metawilehs to rebuild their houses, and this, to some extent, is being done, but three-fourths of the timber thus provided is totally unfit for hilding purposes. The Pasha has ordered the Metawilehs to returned only a small proportion, and that of the least valuable description. They have been required to restore the stolen cattle, but they have returned only a few of the nore sielly and feeble. And yet when the Christians coun him, the Pasha is assured by his Moslem counselors, and believes, that all is going on right, and in exact accordance with his commands. The impostme has been carried so far that leading men among the Christians have been induced either by bribes or threats to bear testimony in favor of some of the principal Moslem and Metawileh Sheikhs, commending them as having befriended and protected the Christians in their hour of peril.

The number of Christians killed in the Baalbee dis-

in their bour of peril.

The number of Christians killed in the Baalbee dis trict is 32. That the number is thus comparatively en all, is owing to the fact that the people abandoned their villages and fled to the mountains at the first approach of danger. But the wretchedness and misery that now stare them in the face are fearful to contemthe. Not only are their houses unbuilt, not only is the supply of wheat doled out to them from the Gov-ernment stores at Baalbee scanty and hardly sufficient estment stores at Basibee scanty and hardly sufficient to keep soul and body together, but the sowing time has now fully come, and the Christians have no seed to sow. Nor have they implements of husbandry; nor have they, except in a few cases, horses or cattle with which to flow, these still remaining in the hands of the depredators. And if this state of things continues a few days longer, until the rains come on, and the vast plain of Code-Syria, the great wheat-field and granary of the country remains unsown, the famine and suffering, and death in the year to come will be beyond all or leulation. The wheat harvest stolen from the Christians has no been taken out of the country. the Christians has no been taken out of the country, but still remains in great part in the hands of the Mos-lems and Metawilels, and in the magazines of the Government. If the Christians could now be supplied with grain for sowing, and eattle for plowing, and a

with grain for sowing, and cattle for plowing, and a harvest thus secured for the coming year, untold misery would be prevented.

I must not onit, in concluding this statement, to make mention of the valuable services of Antonio Yanni, esq., of Tripoli, the efficient American Consular Agent at that place, who accompanied me in my exploration of the desolated region through which I have just passed, and was of great assistance to me bob in the distribution of charity and in eliciting information in respect to the condition of the people. He will yet, I trust, make a written statement of many interesting facts connected with the object of our journey, to which I have not now time to allude.

J. L. L.

SONORA AND CHIHUAHUA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

MINERAL DE LA TRINIDAD, ? Sonora, Mexico, September, 1860.

Up to the year 1852 the most northern provinces of Mexico, the States of *Sonora and Chihuahua, were looked upon as on a "terra incognita," and even up to this time have been visited only by a few foreigners, who live, with few exceptions, in the seaports or

larger towns of the interior.

Those States occupy an area four times larger than that of Germany or France, and are inhabited by about 300,000 Indians and half-breeds, a few thousand whites, and some three hundred foreigners of all nations, a ropulation altogether disproportionate to the extent of country. I, therefore, do not say too much if I state that the States of Sonora and Chihunhus are almost without any population, a fact which gives them far more interest than if they were thickly settled by so miserable, wretched, and lazy a race as the Indians and half-breeds of Northern Mexi-co are. And whenever emigration commences to pour into that country, it will find almost all the mines aban

dened, and immense tracts of arable lands unoccupied.

I hear it often stated that Sonora and Chibuahua are not able to support a large population, and some go so for sa to say that they cannot maintain over one or millions of inhabitants. But from what I have seen and from all the calculations I have made, I do not doubt that they are capable of maintaining some lifteen millions of inhabitants, to be occupied in mining, agri-

millions of inhabitants, to be occupied in mining, agriculture, stock-railing, commerce and manufacturing.

Almost every one who has traveled through those countries came from the United States, on their way to California, passing through the immense desert which is formed by the most eastern and northern portion of Chimahua, and the northern portion of Sonora, now called Arizona. Or they came from California, and went by the land route down to Hermosillo or Guaymas, passing through that long and desert-like strip of land, extending along the Gulf of California. But very few indeed, have seen the interior of these countries, and these few have been mere adventurers of the very lowest description. Capt. Stone, topographical en, inner and leader of a commission sent out to make the meer and leader of a commission sent out to make an exact survey of the whole State of Sonora, has been a resident of Gunymas for nearly two years, and made a survey of that port and the coasts of the Gulf of California, up to the mouth of the Rio Colorado; but Pesquiera, the actual Governor of Sonora, would not allow him to enter the interior. All the information

allow him to enter the interior. All the information Copt. Stone therefore possesses of this latter region, was communicated to him by others.

A single glance at any map of the United States and Mexico shows the geographical position of the two States to which I refer. They are bounded on the west by the Gulf of California; on the North by the United States Territory of Arizona, formerly a part of Sonora; on the east by New-Mexico and Western Texas; and on tre routh by the Mexican States of Coahuila, Despected Sindles.

on the south by the measurement of California The lands extending along the Gulf of California form, from the port of Guaymas up the mouth of the Colorado, simost one immense desert, adapted to grape reising in some of its southern parts, but altogether minh bitable and worthless in its northern parts, and the way as "La médanos de la costa," These médan , Vanna at the or saidy deserts commence at la costa. These medan or saidy deserts commence at Fort Yumas, at the juncti n of the Gila and Colorado Rivers, and extend of wn to Caberra, or the port of Los Lobos, in Sonora. They were visited and traversed in the year 1804, first by Col. Gr. y and party, and soon afterward by Euren by Col. Gr. y and party, and soon afterward by Ehren arg. Poston, and party, of which I was a member. A trird party perished, and but one of the member shaved bis life, undoubtedly by drinking the blood of one of his companions, whom he may have kind in a content of despair for that purpose.

The new Territory of Arizona is a long strip of land extending from the west to the east, and takes in the borth of Sonora and Chinuahua. The whole of this

tenering from the west to the east, and takes in the with of Sonora and Chihuahua. The whole of this ritory, as well as the most northern portions of sea States, may be called a desert, in which but a coases are found, where agriculture and stocking may be carried on. A good deal has been said and written about this Territory, its mineral wealth, and other resources, but only by those whose in-terest it was to get a high price for their land, in most terest it was to get a high price for their land, in most cases, worthless n ines and marstes. As to the mineral wealth of Arizona, I feel it is my

daty to state, that up to the present moment but very few nines of any value have been discovered. At the read of there stands the well known Heintzelmann ire, now the property of the Sonora Exploring and thing Company. Since 1856 more than \$150,000 have ten expended on this mine, and yet the result has teen orly a few thousand ounces of silver. The mine is really a very rich one, but so long as the stock-helders are at war with each other, and so long at the notices are at war with each other, and so four anagement of the mine is in the hands of me to not understand the least about silver mi ing, sine may be looked upon as worthless. Next he Heintzelmann mine comes the mine of threaterg and others. It is the property of a prente individuals, and the works are carried understain own superintendant. presente individuals, and the works are carried on urder their own superintendence, with honesty and intelligence. The result of the working of this mine has, therefore, beete a very flattering one. Onese mining companies in Arbeita must, and will, in the course of time break dows, as most of their mines are worthless. The silver mines of Arizona labors under a great many disadvantages, and if it pays any profits at all, the names must be extremely rich.

Some persons have called Arizona the Silver State of the Urlen, and go so far in their assertions as to state that at some future period it would pive to the world from fifty to one hundred millions of dollars annually.

is not my province to sny) which shall compel the Mos-leus and Metawilehs to rectore the property which they have stolen, and aid the Christians in rebuilding their

The truth is, the real "Mountains of Arizona" are not comprised in the Territory now known under that name. They border upon it, but belong still to the Mexican State of Sonora. In future letters I may give, for the first time, a true description of that very nysterious and interesting mountain range, whose nickes, at some future day, will astonish the world. The knowledge I have of them is obtained partly from personal observation and experiments, and partly from the old Spanish archives still existing in the towns of

the old Synnish archives still existing in the towns of Syona.

The Territory of Arizona will never become famous for its niteral wealth. If the unumerable mines we have of from its innumerable adventurers in the Territory actually existed, they could not be worked to advantage, as the facilities to carry on mining on a large scale do not exist in Arizona. There is butlittle, and in most places no water at all. There is nobuilding lumber, not much firewood, and a great scarcity of grass and agricultural lands. There are but few in latituats, and no places where large jopulations could settle down; nor is there any prolability that by sir king Artesian wells water will be found, as the whole Territory does not show one sign of secondary and tertiary stratifications. The beat is intense in the Summer, and the cold intense in the Winter. The climate, consequently, is a disagreeable and an unleastip one. Arizona is a desert, and the mallins the United States Government has paid for it are thrown twenty.

Tiertate of Chihushus, toward the east, is bounded The state of Chihuahus, toward the east, is bounded by large and uninhalital le deserts, known in the north and scull of Pisco del Norte under the name of "E. L'ano," or "Los Médanes," and in the east under the name of "El L'ano," or the Plain of the Christians, extends from the banks of the kind les Conshos, which is a tributary of the river Bravo del Norte, and flows 2) leagues east of the kind les Conshos, which is a tributary of the river Bravo del Norte, and flows 2) leagues east of the kind of Chihuahua, down to the banks of the Lio Grande, or Bravo del Norte, a distance of some 60 Spanish leagues, or 180 miles English. The typegraphical rapect of this country is plain, interspersed with a greet many low and isolated mountain mages, covered with shrubbery and grass. The soil is very rich, and a garden could be made of these plains if there was any water to irrigate them. But, unfortunately, there are only a very few natural wells to be found in that immense tract of land. A close examination of its geological formation shows that artesian wells could be sunk to advantage, and that water would be found every where, and at no great death. artesian wells could be sunk to advantage, and that water would be found everywhere, and at no great depth. The outcroping stratas belong to the secone ary formation, and overlay the porphyry, which will be found in depths of from one to five hundred feet. This certainty of finding water in the "Llano de les Cristianoe," will be of great importance, as at no distant day a railrond will be built through it, or through the "Bolson de Mapini," lying south of it. Fut, as this last-named region is really a desert, and the water, if found at all, is not drinkable, it is more than probable that, if ever a railroad is built from Teans to Mexico, and down to the Gulf of California and the Facilic Ocean, it must pass through the "Llano de los Cristiance." de los Cristianos."

THE WELSH IN THE UNITED STATES THEIR DEPORTMENT, THEIR RELIGION,

THEIR PRESS, AND THEIR POLITICS. to the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: Ever since the organization of our Government there has been a steady, increasing tide of emi-gration from the nations of Europe into this Western World. Among those who have found on the shores of Colon bia a welcome home, are a large number of my own countrymen, the Welsk. These are scattered in different "settlements', the most prem nent of which are found in New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Wis-

I believe the Welsh are generally pronounced by their neighbors to be honest, peaceable, and industri-ous. In these points they are certainly behind none of their fellow-foreigners; and if the testimony of the American Press may be relied on, we may venture to say without any vain boasting, that in point of morality and general deportment they occupy a high position among the foreign population.

The Welsh are noted for their love of home. Although they have sworn perpetual allegiance to the Government of the United States, and will never betray their trust or violate the solemn compact, yet, for-

tray their trust or violate the solemn compact, yet, forever dar to the heart of every native Welshman must
be the "bills of Weles." There, in those old churchyards, in calm repose, lie our fathers and our mothers,
our brethers and cur sisters, and mmy with whom we
n insted in the "sumy hours of childhood," and we
can never forget them.

Another characteristic of the Welsh is strong religious feeling. Perhaps there is no country that, considering its porulation, has so few Infidels as Wales;
and wherever in America a settlement of Welsh is
found, however small, the same religious element is
strikingly visitle. A community without a "chapel"
is unknown among them. Unlike their American
frier ds, they are not at all willing to worship the God
of their fathers within the walls of a district schoolhouse. Like the royal worshiper of Judah, they are
fully bent on building a temple to the God of Israel.

The Sabbath-school among them is in a high state of
perfection, and conducted in a manner peculiar to
then selves. It is not at all confined to children, but
the whole community in a mass strend it, as they do all
other means of grace. In a Welsh Sabbath-school, it
is not an uncommon sight by any means to see a num other means of grace. In a Welsh Sabbath-school, it is not an uncommon sight by any means to see a number of classes composed whely of elderly persons, ranging in age from sixty to seventy, one of them being the teacher. Thus from the days of their youth they have made the Holy Scriptures their study; and many of these unpretending old people, in their profound knowledge of theology, would put to the blush many a graduate of our modern "theological institutes."

The Welsh Manistry in America, in point of pulpit the stands show medicarity. Among their clerys tans of grace. In a Welsh Sabbath-school,

The Welsh Ministry in America, in point of pulpit talent, stands above mediocrity. Among their clergy I have listened to the most thrilling eloquence. Perlags first in the list of our eloquent ministers stands the name of the Rev. William Roberts, Rector of the Calvinistic Methodist Church, New-York. Fellowing him in close preximity we find the Rev. David Price, Uties; the Rev. William Rowlands, Holland Patent, Oncida Co.; the Rev. Robert Thomas, of the Congregational Church, New-York; the Rev. Samuel Roberts, of Tennessee; the Rev. R. Herbert, of Vermont; and many others, too numerous to mention.

ad many others, too numerous to mention.
Politically, I venture to say, that seven-eighths of Pelitically, I venture to say, that seven-eighths of the Welsh people are R publicans, of the regular An-ti-Shavery stanp. They are legitimate descendants from the eld Wrig party; and I am happy to know that their Anti-Shavery has improved in the transition. In 1856 they supported Fremont with great zeal, but with nothing like the burning enthusiasem with which they shout the praises of "Old Abe" in 1860. Some of the very leading spirits in the ranks of the Republi-c ne of Oncida County are Welshmen. Among these are Messis. Reberts & Williams, the talented editors of The Onesda Herald, together with Mr. Perry, the

c ns of Olcida County are Welshmen. Among these are Messrs. Roberts & Williams, the talented editors of The Uneda Herald, together with Mr. Perry, the present efficient Treasurer of that county.

We have two Newropap rs and a number of Periodicels. The "Drych" (Mr. or) is owned and edited by J. William Jones, esq., a gentleman of brilliant talents and extensive information. Mr. Jones is considered one of the best mathemati ians in the State, and is perfectly at home in m.tun! přilosophy and astronomy. His lectures en these subjects are largely attended wherever he g.es. The D. yek is now permanecily established, and is read weekly by at least 15,000 people, and it is supported by an array of the best Welsh talents in the country. It is now puthished at Urien, N. Y., and its editor very properly was the President of the Welsh Linch Chub of that city.

The "Cymro American idd," or Cambro American, is another weekly published at New-York, and conducted in both languages under the editorship of John M. Jones, esq. The "Cymro," in 1856, gave the "Prefinder" a hearty support. I am sorry to learn that in 1860, its support, as far as it goes, is given to

"Pathfinder" a hearty support. I am sorry to learn that in 1860, its support, as far as it goes, is given to the fees of the Republican party. This is a sad case of "falling from grace." Let us hope that the "Cyaro" may be again red fined and restored to its first love. Its editor is a gentleman of fine parta, and from the list of its regular contributors I am confident that is literary character is in safe hards.

The "Cenhadwr American idd" (American Messenger) is a monthly, published and edited by the Rev. Rotert Evenett Remsen, Oneida Co., a veteran in the rame of the slave. He rebuked the "sum of all vil-

Robert Everett Remsen, Oneida Co., a veteran in the cause of the slave. He rebuked the "sum of all villinis" when all, with but few exceptions, "bowed the knee to Barl." Ever since the formation of the Republican party be has worked faithfully in its ranks, reserving to kinself the pleasure and the privilege of hating Slavery with all his heart, with all his single, and with all his strength. The with all his mind, and with all his strength. The "Cethndwr' has some 1,400 subscribers, and did excellent service in the ranks of the "Giant Killer."

"Cenhidwr has sense 1,000 subserbers, and and excellent service in the ranks of the "Gant Killer."

The "Cythill" (Ferona) is another religious monthly, utilished at Utila, and edited by the Rev. Thomas Jenkins, of the Crivi isia Methodist Church. The "Cythill" is the pioneer publication among the Welsh of America. It was started some twenty-two years ago by the Rev. William Rowland, under whose editorship it flouthhed for namy years. This lateresting periodical was "wide nwake" in the support of Fremont four years ago, and has supported with energy the naminess of the Republican party in 1969.

The "Seren" (Star) is another religious monthly, under the patressage of the Baptia Church. It is published and edited at Pottevule, Pennsylvants, by the Rev. Richard Edwards. I am informed that the "Seren" is in a progressia condition, and does good service in the cause of Eberty.

The "Arweinydd" (Guide) is a religious semimentally, published at Keine, N. Y., at the enterprising

the Rev. William Hughes, Uties. Its pages show uncentred vigor and freshness, and its editor is a wholesculed procressive man.

Meny think and many hope that the time is not far disfant when the English language shall entirely suplant the "Omeraeg" among the American Welsh. Such an event is indeed possible, but in my opinion dat peried must be quite remote. Welsh churches are sping ing up in every direction, and particular interest is manifested in everything that has a tendency to proserve our claimst maticuality. "Eisteddfedau" (Literary Festivals) where fine pren ioms are awarded to successful competitors in proce and poetry are multiplying all over the land; and the increasing thousands that throng the regular surviversaries of all our religious sects, indicate to me that the Welsh language in America is in no danger of suffering for want of friends. It is true we have many a "Die Sion Dufydd" who are in a hurry to dissown their mother tongue before they have any decent knowledge of any other; but the prent ness of our young people are deeply in love with Welk institutions.

For some twolve years I have been in the English ninetry of the M. E. Church, and thus my intercourse with my own nation has been comparatively limited; but I often find myself among them at their religious anniversaries and literary festivals. It does my soul good to hear their congregational singing, and to join my feeble voice with theirs in chaunting those very tunes of the sides on my native mountains. How sad to turn from seenes like these to witness the singing of the sanctuary, turned over to the tender mercies of a few frividous characters, who sing their own praise in front of a gallery!

Mr. Editor, pardon the length of this letter. As a teed le, we trouble you but seldom. This, I presume, is cur own fault, as well as our own loss. Be assured, dear sir, that the heart of our nation in America beats with he pe for the apeedy deliverance of our beloved country from the withering domicion of the slave power. The hardy Britons co

from the withering dominion of the slave power. The hardy Britons could never be made the vassals of Ren.e. Our forefathers drove back from their shores the powerful legions of Julius Cassar. Their children in the United States will prove themselves worthy of their brave ancestors. With you, and with all brave I carts throughout the world, we swear eternal allegiance to Freedom, and eternal hostility to tyrants.

Enasmus W. Jones.

Enasmus W. Jones.

FROM WESTERN MISSOURI.

From Our Own Correspondent. St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 23, 1860.

On the morning of the 6th inst. I left the metropoli

of the gold region for this city, by one of the tri-weekly Concord coaches of the Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express Company. As there were twelve passengers beside the drivers and express-messenger, and the regulations of the line forbid carrying more than six persons in a coach, two vehicles left that merning, and came through together the entire listance. The travel eastward from the mines is now distance. The travel eastward from the mines is now so heavy that the Company is compelled to send through an "extra" with almost every regular coach. Our company was composed af Green Russell, one of the pioneer explorers of the gold region, with a party of his mining companions, all returning to spend the Winter at their homes in Georgia, a banker from Atchison, a French trader from Leavenworth, one or two merchants from the digargs, several miners, and a lady whose husband recently died in Denver of the revailing fever, and who is now returning with two fatherless children to her old home, in Gloverwille, N. Y. Her case affords an excellent illustration of the health-inertiring effect of a trip across the plains. Ten N. Y. Her case anords an excellent indistration of the health-inspiring effect of a trip across the plains. Ten-darys before starting, she was lying dangerously ill from typhoid fever, with a deathly pallor upon her worn face, and a deep flush, purple as the ripe grapes, upon either check. She was still an invalid, when she up on either check. She was still an invalid, when she took her seat in the coach, and the ride of the first day recenced to utterly exhaust her: but she afterward railied, and notwithstanding the care of two little children, continued to gain so rapidly through the uninterputed stage journey of eix days and nights, that betore its close her face again wore the glow of health. One of the Georgians—an old gentleman of 70—was also an invalid, so weak that for the first day or two e was compelled to have his meals brought to him in be coach; but the pure air and exercise also proved a am cea for him, and before we reached the river, this

the coach; but the pure air and exercise also proved a nan eca for him, and before we reached the river, this fine old Georgia gentleman, one of the rale oldsort, was in robust and vigorous health.

Nearly all the passengers brought in gold dust; and though the express messenger carried only \$3,000 or \$4,000, there was upward of \$30,000 on the two ceaches. The route (the Platte) is now enlivened by hundreds of miners, on their way to the States, by private conveyance, to spend the Winter; and long caparars of wagons bound for the gld region, and here with flour, sugar, coffee and whisky. A few stray buffalces, journeying toward the South, scores of sly and sullen wolves, and great herds of agile, spotted antelopes, were seen from the road, before reaching the "settlements." The Pony Express, with dispatches for Denver City and California, announcing the result of the Precidential contest, was met in the night, upon the puaries, dashing along at a break-neck pace. "What news of the election?" shouted our driver, as he approached. "New-York, 50,000 majority for Lince In," replied the Mercury, without slacking his speed. The Republicars on board gave vociferous vent to their exuberance at this decisive intelligence, while several infatuated friends of Mr. Douglas grinned horribly a ghastly smile, and insisted that it must be a hoax.

The Pony Express aforesaid went through from this city to Denver 665 miles, in two days and twenty-one hours, the best time on record, and accomplished the last ten niles with a hores belonging to Caut. A. B.

city to Denver 665 miles, in two days and twenty-one hours, the best time on record, and accomplished the last ten niles, with a horse belonging to Capt. A. B. hat ten hines, with a noise belonging to capt. A. B. Miller, in thirty-one minutes! This express is also run by the Central Overland California and Pike's I eak Express Company, whose President, William H. Kursell, is termed by the editor of The St. Joseph Free Democrat "the Brains of the Border." Read what the enthusiastic writer says of the pony, and see if there is not something in this enterprise-itself a prophecy of the great Pacific Railroad of the which stirs your own blood in sympathy with

"Take down your map and trace the footprints of our quadrupe-dantic animal. From St. Joseph, on the Missouri, to San Francisco on the Golden Horn—from the last locomotive to the first steamship—two thousand onlies—more than half the distance across our boundless confluent. Through Kanasa, through Netraska, by Fort Karame, along the Platte, by Fort Laramie, past the buttes, over the Rocky Mountains, through the narrow passes, and along the steep deline—Utah, Fort Bridger, Salt Lake City, he witches Brigham with his swift Ponyship—through the valleys, along the grassy slopes, into the snow, into sund, faster than Thor's Thialf—away they so, rider and horso—did you see them? I they are in California, leaping over its golden sands, treading its bury streets. The courser has miralled to us the green American Fahorama, allowed us to glance at the future bone of a hundred million recipe, and has put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes. Verly the riding is like the riding of Jeln, the son of Nimshi, for he rider furiously. Take out your watch! we are eight days from New York; eighteen days from London. The rice is to the swift."

The company keeps in active service, upon the Pony Express and the Stage Line to Denver (exclusive of its Salt Lake and Chilfornia routes), 906 mules, 439 horses, and 55 coacles. If the next Congress shall give it (as it certainly ought) a daily mail contract to California, it will put the conches through from this western terminus of the railway to San Francisco at a rate which will actound "old fogyism" and leave over Take down your map and trace the footprints of our quadrupe-tic animal. From St. Joseph, on the Missouri, to San Fran-

ate which will asteund "old fogyism" and leave even be r-lendidly run Butterfield line far behind. Nature and en necreial leave have settled the question that the 'acitic Railrond must pass through this central region. Pacific Railroad must pass through this central region.
But to return to our trip. The route from Denver
to St. Joseph and Leavenworth is better stocked, I
belis ve, than any other stage line in the United States.
The mules are the very best that could be found in the
Mischeight Velley, and so numerous that a regular
ceach and two "extras" can be started any day from
each end of the line, and ran through without delay or
inconvenience. The inconventors occuring five days and ach end of the line, and run through without delay or inconvenience. The journey occupies five days and wenty hours, continuing without interruption, except topping for changes of animals and meals at the sta-tions twenty-five miles apart. It is much less fatigu-ing than might be supposed. The ride during the first night is wearisome, but after that nature asserts her-elf, and one can sleep nearly as soundly and refreshnight is wearisome, but after that nature asserts her-relf, and one can skeep nearly as soundly and refresh-ingly in a sitting posture, leaning against the corner of the carch, as in his bed at home. Such, at least, has been my own experience in crossing the plains five times by express, and such is the report of those who, on the great Butterfield route, ride without cessation or twenty-one days and nights, from Central Missouri

Improvements have progressed very rapidly in St.

Joseph for the past two years; and among other spacious buildings, two first-lars hotels have been erected. and furnished, at a cost of about a hundred thousand dollars each. It is difficult for one to realize that he is on the border, when he finds in his apartments Brussels.

on the border, when he finds in hisapartments Brussels carriets, marble-covered furniture, gas and water, introduced by jies. The completion of the Hannibal and St. Jeeph Railroad, much the shortest and most expeditions route to all the Far Wost, has given a new impetus to St. Joseph, and enabled her to make gigantic children in the Barry of Missouri in general, this city is conservative and Union-loving, and the sacession movement finds little favor. Mr. Jeff. Thompson—Thompson with a p—an ex-Mayor of the city, who possesses all the madners of Gov. Wise, without his talent, issued a flancing disunion manifesto a few days since, a which be conjured up the most remarkable pictures of mylidred women, pillaged cities, and whole heration by of myrdered mass, but one people laugh at his rivings, which are rendered peculiarly absurd by the fact that Lincoln received nearly twice as many votes in St. Joseph as Breckindege. The St. Joseph Fox Rev. kichard Edwards. I am informed that the Secretary is in a prosterous condition, and does good service in the cause of fiberty. The "Arweinydd" (Guide) is a religious semi-mantly, published at he me, N. Y., at the enterprising printing affice of Robart Microclila, esq., and edited by printing affice of Robart Microclila, esq., and edited by printing affice of Robart Microclila, esq., and edited by printing affice of Robart Microclila, esq., and edited by printing affice of Robart Microclila, esq., and edited by printing affice of Robart Microclila, esq., and edited by printing affice of Robart Microclila, esq., and edited by printing affice of Robart Microclila, esq., and edited by printing affice of Robart Microclila, esq., and edited by printing affice of Robart Microclila, esq., and edited by printing affice of Robart Microclila, esq., and edited by printing affice of Robart Microclila, esq., and edited by printing affice of Robart Microclila, esq., and edited by printing affice of Robart Microclila, esq., and edited by printing affice of Robart Microclila, esq., and edited by D. W.

the Rev. William Hughes, Uties. Its pages show use true most labout it, and should receive a liberal support and freshuses, and its editor is a whole-sculed procressive man.

Meny thick and many hope that the time is not far distant when the price of a year's subscription to any one who appreciates deserved and n.ercilees estire.

THE CROPS IN WESTERN NEW-YORK.

The Autumn of 1860 will long be remembered by the farmers of the greater portion of New-York as the wet Fall." And if we mistake not, the coming Winter will be a hard one upon their stores of fodder. The only erop that has not been well secured, if we except buckwheat in some sections, is corn; and that has been eccuted in a more or less damaged condition, so far as it is secured. There is, however, nearly one-half of it yet in the field and in the stack. On wet ground, it is ery bidly damaged by the wet; on dry land, the damage is not so great. Probably the damage to grain and fodder will be equal to one-fourth of the value of the crop, perhaps more. It will form a serious item in the profits, but cannot be helped.

The importance of this crop is not generally under-stood or appreciated. We are accustomed to look to the Western States as the great corn-growing region of the country, but the crop is by no means an insignificant one in our own State; and if we do not raise so many busicle as our Western consins, we get a good deal more money for what we do raise, in proportion.

The cultivation is rapidly extending here, and as our farmers come more in the habit of improving their system of farming, by feeding out their coarse grains upon the farm in stall-feeding sheep or cattle for market, the increased breadth planted each year will become more marked.

The whole number of acres planted in 1854 was 817,001. The census says 917,601, but there is a small mistake of 100,000 acres in Orleans County, it being put down at 118,356 acres, whereas it should be but 18,356 acres. And the whole number of bushels reported is 19,290,691. The eleven wheat counties planted 241,247 acres and grew 6,333,144 bushels. All the other counties planted 576,354 acres, and grew 12,957,547 bushels.

Those same counties had, the same year, 333,546 series in Winter wheat. But the destruction of the wheat crop for several years lessened the breadth sown nearly two-thirds, while it increased that planted to corn ty as much as the wheat fell short. The quantity of land in corn this year in those counties could not, therefore, have been less than 500,000 acres, and the yield will equal 35 bushels per scre, which would give for these wheat counties at least 17,500,000 bushels. It is fair to assume that the other counties of the State have at least doubled their crop during the same period, which would make for the whole State not less than 44,000,000 of bushe's. The average value is at least 60 cents per bushel, which gives some \$26,000,000. But this is not all, every acre of stalks well secured and properly fed is equal to one tun of hay. Supposing the average of 30 bushels to the acre, and we have 1,400,000 acres. The average value of tun of hay in all the State will be, one year with another, \$8, which would make the total value of the crop for grain and forage, not less than \$37,000,000. A sum that at the West would buy a pretty large pile of com. The counties known as the "wheat counties" are

Nisgara, Orleans, Genesee, Monroe, Livingston, Yates, Ontario, Wayne, Seneca, Cayuga, and Onondaga,

POPULATION OF GEORGIA.

The population of this State has increased about 170 000 during the past ten years, as will be seen by the following census returns, compared with those of 1850. This increase will probably enable Georgia to retain ber present number of Representatives in Congress, provided she remains in the Union:

ppling	1860	1850.	Jefferson	1860	1830
ppling	4,191	2,049	Jenerson	2 073	Nes
ak et	0.110	0,120	Jones	0.075	10,2
aldwin	4 606	No.	Laurens	7.013	6.4
unke	9,000	Naw.	Laurens	7 900	6.6
enies ibb	30 000	12 CO	LeeLiberty	0 721	7.9
1bb	16,278	12,000	Lincoln	5 470	5.9
rocks	6,303	New.	Lincoln	5 409	8,3
ryanutlock	4,029	3,424	Lumpkin Macon	4 000	8.9
ulloch	2,675	36,300	Lumpain	9 467	7.0
nrke	A7, 1800	6 499	Mudicon	5 934	5.6
alhoun	4 002	New	Madison Marion McIntosh. Meriwether Miller	7 790	10,2
ameen	5 104	6 319	McIntosh	5 543	6,0
amach	PIAR	7.233	Meriwather	15.334	16.4
arroll	19 113	9.357	Miller	*1.85G	Nev
arroll	15.769	13,300	Milton	4.607	Nev
hatham	5.085	New.	Mitchell	4.308	Nes
hatham	31 111	23.901	Monroe	15.951	16,9
hattaboocki	e . 5.779	Now.	Montgomery	2 997	2,13
hattahoocki hattoogu herokee	7 191	6.815	Morvan	10.002	10,7
herokee	11.225	12,800	Murray	7.101	14.43
bartton	1 : 12	New.	Muscores	16.598	18,51
hariton larke	11.284	11,119	Miller Milton Mitchell Monroe Montgomery Morgan Murray Muscogee Newton Ociothorre	14.381	* 13 25
lar	4.891	New.	Ociethorne	11 478	12,2
lay	4.470	New.	Ogiethorpe Paulding Pickens Pierce	6.667	7.00
Heach	3.0493	New.	Pickens	4.974	Nev
obb	14,270	13,843	Pierce	1,993	Nov
offer	2,843	New.	Pike	10,088	14.3
olumbia	11,900	11,961	Polk	6,255	New
olgnitt	1,212	New.	Pulaski	8,751	6,6
olquitt	14,697	13,635	Polk. Pulaski Putnam	10,249	19,73
rawford	7,704	8,984	Quitman	3,500	Nev
ade	3,484	2,680	Rabun	3,275	2,4
rawford ade	3,856	Now.	Quitman Rabun Randolph Richmond	9,575	12,8
eculur.	11.940	8,262	Richmond	22,875	16,24
-Kalb	7,8:3	14,328	Schley	4,553	New
eKalb oely ongherty	R,925	8,361	Schley Screven	8,285	6,84
ougherty	8,396	New.	Spaniding	B.771	Nev
arly	6,232	7 246	Stewart	11,367	16.0:
chols	1,506	New.	Stewart Sumpter	*12,168	10.3
flingham	4,757	3,864	Talbot Talliaferro	13,849	16.53
lbert	10,449	12,959	Talliaferro	4,563	5,1
manuel	5,001	4,077	Tatnall	4.352	3.2
appin ?	5,271	New.	Taylor	5,980	Nev
ayette	7,007	8,709	Terrel	6,247	New
loyd	15,173	8,205	Telfair	2,719	10.10
erryth	7,761	8,850	Thomas	0 150	30,10
ranklin	7,199	11,513	Telfair. Thomas. Town- Troup. Twizzs.	15 770	Now 16,87
ulton	14,449	New.	Troup	G 452	8,17
llmer	8,731	N. 440	Twine.	4 412	7,23
lascock ly nn	2.4.19	A cora	Union Upson	0.011	9.44
ly nu	10.005	10 606	Walker.	10 111	13,10
reepe	1, 100	5 001	Walker Walton	11 119	10,82
		11 957	Ware	9 911	3,88
winnett	5 00m	11,207	Warren	0.923	12,42
abereham	0.539	6,000	Warren Washington	19 347	11,77
all	39.045	31 570	Warne.	4 330	1,45
Spice CF	2 020	Non	Wayne Webster White	5.000	New
arraison	1000	14 701	White	2 317	New
82718	** 13, 107	14,141	W.Hann	2 110	New
art	2,339	FOR	Wilcox	11 420	12.10
eard	10 710	14 500	Wilkinson	10.310	8.21
eard	15,654	16,450	Whitheld	10.029	New
enty win wkeen	1 7500	3 3 3 4	Worth	2.772	Nev
Williams	10.604	9,763	** 0140		440
PURSUED	10.703	11 486	Total	1.075.977	905,96

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.

REPLY TO MESSES. FAIRBANKS, HARTT, GILBERT, FRERES AND FUTE OTHERS.

The undersigned, legally elected Trustees of the Society of

the Church of the Puritana, feel called upon to reply to a preachle and resolutions which appeared in THE TRIBUNE of November 15, put forth by eight persons claiming to be Trustees of said Sectety.

One only of these can lay claim to an undisputed election

The legality of the votes upon which three of the number laim their scate in this Board is still in dispute and unadjudicated It is well known that the paster took an active part preparator;

It is well known that the paster took an active part preparatory to and at the election for Trustees, in March last and gave receipts for pewernt to qualify votors on that occas in. Such against all the election for Trustees, in March last and gave receipts for pewernt to qualify votors on that occas in. Such against all the sum of the following the sum of the paster of the State test the validity of that election.

Four others have no real claim to the office, assuming to act in our places, which had been declared vacant by a board lilegally crustituted and having no power to create such a vacancy.

Again, four of the number are the persons who, with the Paster, early in 1819, secretly inaugurated the British Aid Mission, in the Individual capacity, and who now officially, as they fairly, reindorse their ow a act, and this now instanding that act has caused so noted still and division in the Church.

The undies such stille and division in the Church.

The undies such stille and Society, and disavowed it by a unanimous vote, one member beingabeent. The Paster has became known to the Church and Society, and disavowed it by a unanimous vote, one member beingabeent. The Paster has became accepted the jurisdiction of the Trustees and Society over this never feature of its ten poralities.

Since the publication of the Trustees and Society over this never feature of its ten poralities.

Bire the publication of the protest against the Fereign Aid Mission, the edge attracts have been increased from forty-four to ninety-seven, while some twenty other members are known to be explored to it.

The undersigned affirm, and are ready to prove, that all the signers of that protest were at the time members either of the

o it. signed affirm, and are ready to prove, that all the it protest were at the time members either of the

The indexsigned affirm, and are ready to prove, that all the signers of it at protest were at the time members either of the Church or Society. It is true, as stated by those claiming to be trustees, that some persons have taken chesp sittings.

It is true, as staired by those claiming to be trustees, that some general have taken cheap sittings.

In reply, it is only necessary to say that this charge comes, with bed grace from those who have thus initiated a practice for party ends of qualifying voters in the Society with trivial same of money, and who are known to have issued requisite for every without any payment whatever at the time. Is it then strangethat some of us are unwilling to pay large some to sustain the Cherol under a present annagement, or to withdraw and leave it to the postule and disorder under which it teacheries.

suffering !
The undersigned consor in the opinion expressed in the resolu-cus before slinded to, that the continuance of the present min-try in the Church, depends upon the success of the appeal for

Itreign aid.

They have seen their once well-filled church, with its 220 pews, almost literally empired.

The congregation for many months, has scarcely averaged one inclivitues to a pow—a theat one-third of these being stranger—and that in a locality where the Church, if its ministrations were acceptable, would be fully attended.

Scarcely one of Dr. Chevrer's notive adherents owns a pew. Faceting himself, none of his party, so far as we know, ever paid a deliar toward the church edince, atthough it was built so

recently as 1866, and the dold attending its eraction was been paid in 1932. What moral right it may well be asked, have they to central this valuable church property!

The alone and misepresentations heaped upon the old out tried faired of the Church by the pastor and his recent particle, must usess arily so far reduce the revenue of the Society as to rested the support in its pre-set expensive locality and argenization will also appear from some published, and afternia plants in the extravaent strictments there made, and the either and the extravaent strictments there made, and the vitues and the extravaent strictments there made, and the vitues are the extravaent strictments there made, and the vitues are the extravaent strictments there made. And the vitues is a ricular are not favorably received by Brit is Christians.

It is awn admissions as to the uncertain tenure by which he dold his pratorate, and of the strong opposition his has to accounter in the own "citaded!" soom calculated to defect the effect in obtaining money from abroad.

With regard to the of repeated and of decided the professors, the undersigned have only to say that the charge is untrue. Some of those now denounced are well-known as is untrue. Some of those now denounced are well-known as is untrue. Some of those now denounced are well-known as is untrue.

If a precents in the Church are not persecuting him; the solution at it.

If a precents in the Church are not persecuting him; the solution is preceded by the control of t

THE PRISON ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned meeting of the American Prison Asse ciation was held in Room No. 19 of the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening, Hon. WILLIAM C. RHOADES in the Chair.

The Nominating Committee, appointed at a previous receting, reported and recommended for officers of the Association, for the ensuing year, the following gen tlemen:

tlemen:
For President, Dr. John H. Grissom, New-York; Vice-Presidents James J. Barciay, Philadelphia; Samsel H. Buskirk, Indiana; Recording Secretary, W. A. Wisong, Maryland; Corner, A. D. Evans, Baltimore: Executive Committees, Glassenburgets; N. W. Glark Michigan; J. T. Everen, New-York; H. E. Parsons, Ohio; R. P. Stott, New-Jerney.

The report was adopted, and the officers duly elected.
Mr. N. W. CLARK, of Michigan, moved that there be a Committee of three appointed to prepare an emay to be read at the rext meeting showing the causes of crin cand a proper remedy for it. Adopted.

Mr. W. M. Parker Foulke, of Philadelphia, moved that the Executive Committee be requested to adopt

that the Executive Committee be requested to adopt such neasures as they shall find to be expedient for procuring statistical information for the use of the Association. Adopted.

Mr. A. D. Evans, Prison Warden in Baltimera, spoke to the question of the forms of Prison Discipline. He condenned the idea of the law-makers calculated.

He condemned the idea of the law-makers calculating upon prisons being self-supporting institutions independent of the proper punishment of crime and the elevation of the criminals. He also condemned the contract system, and recommended the practice of having Sabbath Schools in prisons.

Mr. Havens of New-York made a brief skotch of the pricons of New-York. He said that the results of his privestigations showed that politics controlled and regulated the whole system of treatment from beginning to end. Hitherto prisons have been little cless than measuraise: a prison-Rarcy was necessary to tame prisons.

to end. Hitherto pricons have been little else than menageries; a prison-Rarry was necessary to tame prisoners, to show how by kindly methods and practice the wildest minds might be subjugated to habits of virtuous thoughtfulpess. Religious matters are overlooked too place.

Mr. Pickel of New-Jersey spoke of the system of sclitary confinement in the prison of New-Jersey. He denounced such treatment as submitting the prisoners to incarceration in living tombs. He was aware that Wardens' Reports had not developed such facts, but that was not wonderful, as it was uncommon to find

Wardens' Reports had not developed such facts, but that was not wonderful, as it was uncommon to find men denouncing their own reputations.

Mr. CLARK of Michigan considered that a certain portion of the time of prisoners should be devoted to exercise apart from that of the shop. They ought to be furnished with other books as well as the Bible-other instruction as well as religious—a recognition of the fact that men are practical beings. He was favorable to the system of classification, so that criminals of deeper die may not be enabled to contaminate those of less experience. here experience.

Mr. FOULKE of Philadelphia said that at the Easters

Mr. Foulke of Philadelphis said that at the Eastern Periterthary the prisoners receive more or less instruction, and there is a copious library and carefully selected newspapers, so that convicts are not altogether ignorant of what is going on outside.

Mr. Evans said that in Bultimore there is a very fine library in the prisons, and general instructions are in parted.

Mr. Prentice of Ohio stated that by a reduction of the time and two for overwork the results had been

the time, and pay for over-work, the results had been beneficial, and many of the prisoners had gone into the world, after their term of imprisonment, independent

men.

Mr. Bonsall of Pennsylvania said that in the Peunsylvania prisons the deaths during the last 10 years had not exceeded 9-10ths of 1 per cent per annum. The prisoners had also improved mentally.

Mr. Pickki of New-Jersey said that all the prisoners.

ers who had been pardoned in his State, had been pard-duced that they might go out to die. At present there are 4(0 prisoners in solitary confinement, and only 50 in the shop.

Mr. PACKARD of the American Sunday-School Union

Mr. PACKARD of the American Sunday-school Union and that going into prison was changing the entire condition of a man, and it was important to endeavor to realize the feelings of such a man under those circumstances. He was convinced that there was a point of prison discipline beyond which improvement was im-

possible.

Dr. Griscom of New-York was of the opinion that the persons who were sent to prison generally lived very irresularly outside, and when they went to prison the friestment was one of immediate improvement. He thought light night be considered important, but it was not exential to good health, after having been in solitary confinement for a certain length of time. Nor was the want of exercise fatal to him, any more than a flower should die because the wind did not blow on it. He believed that many a life had been prolonged by soing into prison. it. He believed the

Mr. Stort of New-Jersey read a paper, the burden of which was a complaint of political indusposes. He was of opinion that if the prisons were removed from under political control, the system would be free and beneficial. The fault was in the Government, not in the system.

in the system.

Mr. Erockway of Rochester, N. Y., made a racy
speech, glaveing at the different systems which he had
yiewed, and pointing out the failures. He scouted the idea of prison wardens sympathizing with prisoners.

Mr. Cardwell of Lancaster County, Pa., spoke in
favor of plenty of space, exercise and fresh air.

The Association, after the discussion of several other points, adjourned sine die.

LATER FROM THE BAHAMAS,-By the arrival of the steamer Karnak, Capt. Brownless, from Nassau, we have the papers of that place to the 21st of November, The Nassau Guardian of November 14 contains a

decree of the Vice-Admiralty Court in the case of Ster ben Roberts et al. ngt. the American ship Liberty. The Court decrees that a salvage remuneration of \$20,000 be paid to the salvors; that the value of the sy (three trusses) taken by the Rhoda be deducted. and that each party pay their own costs and one-half le extenses. Nothing extra is awarded to the wrock

The Guardian of the 21st has the following:

SALVAGE .- \$2,000 were offered to the salvors of the American bark Savannah and her carps, by the captain of the bark, for their services. The offer was refused by the master of the schooner Avon—one of the two vessels o needed who has sixe referred his claim to the Addinalty Court. The captain of the other vessel, we understood, accorded the sum offered by Capt. Pelleys.

Pelleys.

Wirck.—The Prench brig Helene, from Cuba bound to Havro with a cargo of dyewood, hides and cedur, was worked at Cat Cay, near Gun Cay Light-House, on the 17th inst.

We learn by an arrival from Long Island that fever

of a peere type lad been very prevalent. W. H. Iripeer, e.g., Police Magistrate of that district, was alreaded with fever on the 25th alt., which continued with great severity until the 2d inst. On that day the disease yielded to the means used.

Suicing .- An inquest was beld on Thursday morning by Coroner Schirmer, at No. 103 First avenue, on the body of Herman Karntt, a German, aged 40 years, who died from the effects of a dose of landanum taken for the purpose of self-destruction. The deceased was the proprietor of a drug-store, but having become ax-ceedingly intemperate had so neglected his business as to get involved in pecuniary difficulties. On Wednesday morning he was taken very sick, and sending for a friend told him that he had taked laudanum, and world soon die. A verdict of suicide was rendered.